

EVANGELICAL NORMAL SERIES,
TEXT-BOOK No. 4

Biblical Chronology.



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BOOK OF CHRONOLOGY.

*Sacred and Church History Synchronized
with Profane History.*

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CLEVELAND, O.

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PREFACE.

The author has often felt the need of a condensed volume of the historical events of Sacred and Church history, synchronized with events of Profane history. Often hours of precious time would have been saved if he would have had such a book of reference. A great deal of time and patient toil was required to gather the dates given in this book, which have all been taken from the best recognized sources, and are as near reliable as it is possible to get them. Should it be helpful to any student of history the author will be content.

P. W. R.

Cleveland, O., August, 1884.

CHRONOLOGY

OF

SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY.

I. ANTEDILUVIAN PERIOD.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1	Creation of the world. Fall of man. Promise of a Saviour.	
2	Cain born.	
3	Abel born.	
129	Abel murdered by Cain.	
130	Seth born.	
622	Enoch born.	
687	Methuselah born.	
930	Adam dies, aged 930 years.	
987	Enoch translated, aged 365 years.	
1042	Seth dies, aged 912 years.	
1056	Noah born.	
1536	Deluge threatened, and Noah commissioned to preach repentance during 120 years.	
1656	Methuselah dies, aged 969 years. Noah enters the Ark, being 600 years old.	

II. THE PATRIARCHAL PERIOD.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1657	Noah leaves the ark after the deluge, and, offering sacrifices, he receives the covenant of safety, of which the rainbow was the token.	1759. Ashur founded Nineveh.
1770	Babel built.	1880. Belus reigned in Babylon.
1770	The confusion of languages and dispersion of mankind.	1893. Busiris founds Thebes.
1771	Nimrod lays the foundation of the Babylonian or Assyrian monarchy.	1919. Shepherd kings begin to reign in Egypt.
1816	Mizraim lays the foundation of the Egyptian monarchy.	1946. Nivus united Nineveh and Babylon, forming the Assyrian empire.
2006	Noah dies.	1984. Sesostris is king of Egypt.
2008	Abraham born.	1987. Semiramis is king of Assyria.
2068	Abram called from Chaldean idolatry at 60 years of age.	2067. Arabs seize Nineveh.
2083	Abram's second call to Canaan.	2084. Pharaoh king of Egypt.
2092	Abram's victory of the kings and rescue of Lot.	
2094	Ishmael born, Abram 86 years old.	
2107	God's covenant with Abram, changing his name to <i>Abraham</i> .	
2107	Circumcision instituted.	
2107	Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim destroyed.	
2108	Isaac born.	
2133	Abraham called to offer Isaac.	
2145	Sarah, Abraham's wife, dies, aged 127 years.	
2148	Isaac marries Rebecca.	2148. Kingdom of Argos founded.
2168	Jacob and Esau born.	2182. Memnon invents letters.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
2183	Abraham dies, aged 175 years.	
2245	Jacob goes to his uncle Laban, in Syria, and marries Leah and Rachel.	
2258	Joseph born.	
2265	Jacob returns to Canaan.	
2275	Joseph sold as a slave by his brethren.	
2288	Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream, and made governor.	
2298	Joseph's brethren settle in Egypt.	
2315	Jacob foretells the advent of the Messiah, and dies, aged 147 years.	
2368	Joseph dies, aged 110 years.	2360. About this time the great Pyramids of Egypt were built.
2430	Aaron born.	
2433	Moses born.	2448. Athens founded by Cecrops of Egypt.
2473	Moses flees into Midian.	2511. Cadmus introduced letters into Greece.
2513	Moses commissioned by God to deliver Israel.	

III. PERIOD OF THE THEOCRACY.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
2513	Passage of the Red Sea.	
2514	The Law delivered on Sinai.	
2552	Miriam dies, aged 130 years.	
2552	Aaron dies, aged 123 years.	
2553	Moses dies, aged 120 years; Joshua made his successor.	
2553	Israel passes the Jordan, and takes Jericho.	
2561	Joshua dies, aged 110 years.	
2652	} History of Judges.	2652. Rise of Assyria.
2811		2731. Search for the Golden Fleece.
2849	Samuel born.	2811. War against Troy.
2888	Eli dies; Ark of God taken by the Philistines.	2884. Sparta made a kingdom.

IV. PERIOD OF THE MONARCHY.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
2909	Saul anointed king of Israel.	
2919	David born.	2920. Zoroaster, Persian Philosopher, born.
2941	David anointed to be king, and slays Goliath.	
2949	Saul defeated in battle, and kills himself.	
2956	Ishbosheth, king of Israel, assassinated, and the whole kingdom united under David.	2956-3000. Tyre flourished under king Hiram.
2957	Jerusalem taken by David, and made the royal city.	
2969	David's great sin.	
2970	David brought to repentance.	
2971	Solomon born.	
2981	Absalom's rebellion; he is slain by Joab.	
2989	David causes Solomon to be proclaimed king, defeating the rebellion of Adonijah.	
2990	David dies, aged 70 years.	
3000	Solomon's temple finished, after seven years' building.	
3029	Death of Solomon.—Revolt of the ten tribes.—Kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.—Shemaiah averts a civil war.—Rehoboam king of Judah.	3033. Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem and pillages the temple.
3047	Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle.	3047. Tabrimmon is made king of Damascus.
3098	Israel is afflicted with a great famine, as predicted by Elijah.	3103. The Syrians besiege Samaria.
3107	Elijah translated.	
3108	Death of Ahab, king of Israel.	3115. Carthage founded by Dido.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3109	Miracles of Elisha.	3228. Commencement of the Olympic era.
3233	Israel invaded by the Assyrians.	3246. Syracuse founded.
3263	Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 120,000 men of Judah are slain in one day.	3251. Rome built.
3264	Ahaz, king of Judah, calls in the assistance of Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, and becomes tributary to him. — Israel is also made tributary to the same king.—A Syrian altar is set up in the temple, and the sacred vessels are sent to Assyria.	
3283	Samaria is taken by the king of Assyria.—The ten tribes are carried into captivity. — End of the kingdom of Israel.	
3306	Manasseh king of Judah.—Gross idolatry of Judah.	3326. Samaria colonized by Assyrians 3326. Scythian invasion of western Asia. 3346. Byzantium founded. 3379. Alyattes king of Lydia. Nabopolassar of Babylonia, and Cyaxeres of Media, destroy Nineveh.
3380	In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover.	
3396	Josiah is killed in battle.—Jehoiakim becomes king.	
3399	Jeremiah's prophecy of the 70 years captivity.	3399. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, invades Judah, and makes Jehoiakim his vassal.
3402	Jehoiakim revolts from Babylon.	3406. Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem.

V. THE PERIOD OF THE CAPTIVITY AND OF THE RESTORATION.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3406	Jerusalem taken by the Chaldeans; the temple plundered; Jehoiachin and many Jews carried captive, (among them Ezekiel).	
	Zedekiah king.	
3409	Ezekiel appears as a prophet in Babylonia. Daniel in the Chaldean court.	3409. Psammuthis II. reigns in Egypt.
3414	The inclination of Zedekiah to seek aid from Egypt, occasions an invasion by the Chaldeans. Jerusalem besieged. Labors of the prophet Jeremiah.	Vaphres or Hophra (after 3414) reigns in Egypt. 3414. Solon in Athens.
3416	Jerusalem taken and destroyed. Zedekiah put to death. The greater part of the Jews carried to Babylon.	
	Gedaliah appointed governor of Judea by the Babylonians, is murdered after two months. Many Jews flee into Egypt. Jeremiah accompanies them.	In 3418-3419, Nebuchadnezzar begins the siege of Tyre. The ruler in Tyre is Ethbaal.
3420	Last deportation of the Jews to Babylon.	
3468	The exiled Jews receive permission from Cyrus to return to Palestine. The first company, Jews and Levites, return. Zerubbabel. Jeshua.	3468. Cyrus ascends the Medo-Babylonian throne. Pisistratus. Pythagoras. Croesus in Lydia.
3470	Building of the temple begins.	3470. Tarquinius Superbus becomes king of Rome.
	The Samaritans, excluded from taking part in building the temple, malign at the Persian court the Jews.	3476. Cyrus. Cambyses, king of Persia. 3479. Egypt and the neighboring countries conquered by the Persians.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3470	The building of the temple is interdicted by a royal decree.	3482. Smerdis, a Magian, ascends the Persian throne. Cambyses.
3484	The building of the temple proceeds. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah.	3483. Smerdis is murdered, Darius Hystaspes, chosen king.
3494	The temple completed and dedicated.	3494. Tarquinius Superbus banished. Rome a republic.
		Xerxes, king of Persia.
		3512. Wars of the Persians and European Greeks.
3519	Esther, Mordecai.	3524. Xerxes and Leonidas at Thermopylæ.
		Themistocles.
		3539. Xerxes murdered. Artabanus. Artaxerxes Longimanus.
3546	A second company of Jews, under Ezra, arrive in Palestine.	3544. Age of Pericles at Athens.
3559	Nehemiah, royal viceroy in Palestine. Confirms and arranges the civil and religious affairs.	3553. Laws of XII. Tables in Rome.
	Nehemiah comes the second time to Palestine and reforms abuses.	Sybaris, in Italy, peopled by a Greek colony.
	The prophet Malachi.	Herodotus.
	A Jewish priest, who had married "a strange woman," banished.	3580. Xerxes II., Sogdianus, and Darius Nothus, successively kings of Persia.
3604	End of the canon of the Old Testament.	Alcibiades. Socrates.
		Xenophon. Plato.
		3600. End of Peloponnesian war.

VI. THE PERIOD FROM THE CONCLUSION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3672	<p>About this time Samaritan temple on Gerizim built, according to Josephus.</p> <p>Onias, high priest of the Jews.</p> <p>Ptolemy I. Lagus, viceroy of Egypt, occupies Jerusalem and Palestine. Many Jews voluntarily go to Egypt. Jews also migrate to Lydia and Cyrene.</p>	<p>3600. The kings in Persia are Artaxerxes II., Mnemon, Artaxerxes Ochus & Arses.</p> <p>3644. Philip, king of Macedon. Aristotle. Demosthenes.</p> <p>3668. Alexander, king of Macedon.</p> <p>3669. Darius Codomannus, king of Persia.</p> <p>3671. Alexander marches against the Persians, Battle near Issus, Darius defeated.</p> <p>3672. Alexander besieges and takes Tyre, and enters Jerusalem. Alexandria in Egypt founded.</p> <p>3673. Persians again defeated by Alexander, near Guagamela.</p> <p>3674. Alexander enters Persia Proper. End of the Persian monarchy. Darius killed in flight.</p> <p>3681. Alexander. The conflicts of his generals begin with each other. Laomedon viceroy of Syria.</p> <p>The democratic element in Rome seeks to place itself on an equality with the aristocratic.</p> <p>3686. War between Eumenes and Antigonos, for the supremacy in Asia.</p> <p>3689. Eumenes killed. Antigonos retains the supremacy, and expels Seleucus, viceroy (after 321) of Bablyonia.</p>

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3690	Antigonus seizes on Phœnicia and Palestine, but thereby brings on a war with Ptolemy	3692. Seleucus again takes Babylonia and Media. Beginning of the era of the Seleucidæ. 3698. Antigonus assumes the title of king. The other viceroys follow his example. 3702. Antigonus attacked by Seleucus, Ptolemy Lagus, Lysimachus, and Cassander.
3703	Ptolemy Lagus, now king, retakes Palestine. Simon the Just, high-priest.	3703. Battle near Ipsus. Antigonus loses the battle and his life, in the 12th year of his rule over Asia. Syria falls to Seleucus, (Nicator,) and Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria to Ptolemy.
3704	Jews remove into Syria, and obtain the rights of citizenship, especially at Antioch.	3704. Antioch founded; soon also many other cities in the provinces of Syria. 3720. Ptolemy Lagus. Ptolemy II. Philadelphus king. Ætolian league in Greece; alongside of which, soon after, is the Achæan league. 3723. Seleucus murdered. Antiochus I. Soter. king. War of the Romans with Pyrrhus; the former for the first time carry their arms to countries beyond the sea.
3740	Translation of the LXX. Eleazar high-priest. Wars between Egypt and Syria afflict Palestine also. Antigonus Socho the writer.	3740. First Punic war. Romans create a naval force. 3741. Antiochus II. Deus. Arsaces, viceroy in Parthia, revolts and founds a

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3754	Onian II., surnamed the Just, high-priest, (Josh. Ant. 12: 4. 1).	Parthian kingdom, 256. Berosus, the Babylonian historian. Manetho, author of the Egyptian Dynasties, about 260.
		3757. Ptolemy III. Euergetes, king of Egypt.
		3759. Seleucus Callinichus' unfortunate war with the Parthians.
		3764. Beginnings of Roman literature.
		3780. Antiochus the Great.
		3783. Ptolemy IV. Philopator, king of Egypt.
3786	Antiochus the Great, in war with Egypt, seizes the greater part of Palestine.	3786. Ptolemy Philopator is attacked by Antiochus.
3787	Palestine again under Egyptian rule. Third Book of Maccabees.	Second Punic war begins.
	Simon II. high-priest.	3787. Egyptians utterly defeat Antiochus, near Raphia.
		Hannibal victorious in Italy.
		3788. Romans defeated near Cannæ.
		3790. Syracuse besieged by the Romans. Archimedes.
		3800. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes. Antiochus allies himself with Philip of Macedon against Egypt.
		Romans enter Africa under P. Corn Scipio.
3802	Antiochus again takes Palestine, and transplants many Jews from Babylonia to Asia Minor.	3802. Phœnicia, Coele-Syria, and Palestine, occupied by the Syrians.
3806	Egyptians again conquer Palestine.	Hannibal defeated near Zama.
3807	Antiochus takes Palestine once more, but promises to return it to Ptolemy Epiphanes, as a marriage dowry to his daughter, whom Ptolemy marries.	3803. End of the second Punic war.
		3806. Antiochus defeats the Syrians near Paneas.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3811	In consequence of this marriage, Palestine reverts to Egypt.	3812. Antiochus' wars with the Romans, but, 3814. is defeated by them near Magnesia, and is, 3815. compelled to consent to a disgraceful peace. The Ætolian League disarmed by the Romans. 3817. Antiochus the Great killed. Seleucus IV. Philopator king. 3824. Ptolemy Philometor still a child. The Jews in great honor in Egypt.
3828	Palestine subjected to Syria. Son of Simon II. high-priest. Heliodorus attempts to plunder the temple.	3829. Seleucus murdered. Antiochus IV. Epiphanes king, possesses Coele-Syria and Phœnicia.
3829	Jason, brother of Onias, purchases for himself the high-priest's office, and becomes head of the "Greek" party among the Jews.	3833. Antiochus IV. begins a campaign against Egypt. 3834. Ptolemy Philometor taken prisoner by the Syrians. Ptolemy Physcon assumes the government. 3835. Roman poet Ennius. 3836. Ptol. Phil. liberated, reigns in connection with Ptol. Physcon.
3832	The high-priest's office transferred to Menelaus (Onias), who, later, plunders the treasures in the temple. Antiochus Epiphanes, informed of the rebellious conduct of the Jews, plunders the temple, and causes great slaughter among the Jews.	3837. Perseus, king of Macedonia, submits to the Romans; Macedonia a republic, but acknowledged by the Romans as free.
3837	A Syrian army under Apollonius seize Jerusalem and inflict great cruelties on the Jews. Worship of Jehovah abolished. A statue of Jupiter Olympus set up in the temple. Insurrection of a part of the Jews under Mattathias.	Romans interdict Antiochus from all hostile acts toward Egypt.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3838	Mattathias. His son Judas a successful leader of the Jewish patriots. Successes against the Syrians.	3838. Terence in Rome.
3840	Jerusalem taken by the Jews. Temple purified. First offering on the 25th of Chisleu. Judas head of the country, and even undertakes operations against the neighboring tribes.	3841. Ptolemy Physcon expels Ptolemy Philometor, but is himself banished by the Romans to Lybia and Cyrenaica. Philometor alone, again king of Egypt.
3841	The Jews besiege the fortress in Jerusalem. A Syrian army enters the land. Antiochus makes peace with Judas.	Antiochus Epiph. dies; is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator.
3843	Alcimus, head of the Greek party, is confirmed as high-priest by Demetrius, and is introduced by a Syrian army. Judas is defeated by the Syrians and slain. Jonathan takes his place as leader.	3842. Eupator compelled to meet an irruption into Syria by Philip, his former guardian.
3845	Alcimus suddenly dies. Jews live some years in peace with the Syrians.	Onias, a Jewish priest, obtains permission for the Jews to build a temple at Leontopolis.
3852	Jonathan, going over to Alexander's party, is named high-priest by him.	Dem. Soter causes the death of Eupator, and ascends the Syrian throne.
		3852. A rival king, Alexander (Balas), appears in Syria.
		3853. Alexander conquers Demetrius, and becomes king.
		3854. Ptolemy Philom. gives his daughter as queen to Alexander of Syria.
		3855. Third Punic war begins.
		3856. Macedonia becomes a Roman province.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3857	Jonathan, as an ally of Alexander, takes the field against Demetrius.	3857. Demetrius II. Nicator, son of Demet. just mentioned, seeks the Syrian crown, and makes war on Alexander.
		3858. Carthage taken and destroyed by the Romans. Corinth destroyed by L. Mummius, and Achaia becomes a Roman province.
3859	Jonathan goes over to Demetrius, and is confirmed as high-priest by him; but the Syrians still hold the fortress at Jerusalem. Jonathan sends troops to Demetrius against the Antiochian party who had	Polybius, the historian.
		Ptolemy Philometor invades Syria, ostensibly to aid Alexander, but declares immediately for Demetrius. Alexander flees to Arabia, and is there murdered.
3860	revolted, but soon declares for Antiochus.	3859. Ptol. Physcon, king of Egypt to 3888.
		Antiochus VI. is set up by Tryphon as rival king to Demetrius, and in
3861	Jonathan taken prisoner by Tryphon. Simon, leader of the Maccabees: Jonathan soon after murdered.	3860 gets possession of the throne.
3862	Simon joins Demetrius, and proclaims the people free from tribute. <i>First</i> year of Jewish freedom. Peace and returning prosperity to the Jews.	3861. Tryphon causes Antiochus to be murdered, and himself ascends the throne.
		Demetrius and Tryphon reign in Syria, having made a division of the country.
3863	Fortress at Jerusalem falls into Simon's hands.	3864. Demetrius is taken prisoner in a war with the Parthians.
3864	Simon becomes hereditary prince of the Jews.	
3866	Simon allies himself with Antiochus Sidetes, but is soon attacked by him. A Syrian army under Cendebæus, defeated by the Jews.	3866. Antiochus VII. Sidetes contends for the Syrian throne. Tryphon is killed in flight.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3864	Simon, with the knowledge of Antiochus, killed. John Hyrcanus becomes high-priest and leader of the Jews. Jos. Ant. 13. 8 seq.	3873. Antiochus Sidetes goes to war against the Persians.
3875	Hyrcanus attacks the Idumeans.	
3877	He sends ambassadors to Rome to renew his alliance with the Roman power.	
3894	He takes Samaria after a year's siege.	
3895	Hyrcanus dies after a reign of 26 years.	
3898	Under his government the three principal Jewish sects, the Pharisees, the Saducees, and the Essenes, are supposed to have first appeared, but their exact epochas are not known.	3898. Judas, otherwise called Aristobulus or Philellen, succeeds John Hyrcanus, and associates his brother Antigonus with him in the government.
3902	Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews, makes an alliance with Cleopatra, and takes some places in Palestine.	3913. The social war begins and continues 3 years, until finished by Sylla.
3907	The Jews revolt against him, but he subdues them. He wages several wars abroad with success. His subjects war against him during 6 years, and invite to their assistance Demetrius Ancenes, king of Syria.	3915. The Mithridatic war begins and continues 26 years. 3916. The civil wars of Marius and Sylla begin and continue 6 years. 3918. Sylla conquers Athens and sends its valuable libraries to Rome.
3920	Alexander Jannæus takes the cities of Dion, Gerasa, Gaulon, Seleucia, &c.	3922. The death of Sylla.
3926	Alexander Jannæus dies, aged 49 years. Alexandra, his queen, succeeds him.	

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3935	Alexandra dies. Hyrcanus, her eldest son, and brother of Aristobulus, is acknowledged king. Reigns peaceably 2 years. Battle between Hyrcanus and Aristobulus.	3938. Mithridates conquered by Pompey in a night battle. Crete is subdued by Metellus after a war of 2 years.
3940	Pompey comes to Damascus, and orders Aristobulus and Hyrcanus to appear before him. Hears the cause of the two brothers, and decides in favor of Hyrcanus, who is made high-priest and ethnarch, but is deprived of the legal dignity.	3939. The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria on the conquest of the country by Pompey.
3941	Aristobulus withdraws into Jerusalem, and maintains the city against Pompey, who besieges it. The city and temple taken. Aristobulus taken prisoner; Judea reduced to its ancient limits, and obliged to pay tribute to the Romans.	3941. Catiline's conspiracy detected by Cicero. The first triumvirate, in the persons of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. About this time flourished Terentius Varro, Cicero, Catullus, Sallust, &c. End of the kingdom of Syria.
3949	Pompey takes Jerusalem. Judea becomes a Roman province. The Jewish nation loses its independence and the family of Asmoneans (the illustrious, a title borne by the Maccabees) its royal dignity.	Augustus, afterward emperor, is born. 3946. Cicero banished from Rome, and recalled next year. 3949. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain. Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, by money induces Gabinius to come into Egypt to restore him to his throne. While Gabinius is in Egypt, Alexander, son of Aristobulus, wastes Judea. Gabinius defeats him at the foot of Mount Tabor.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3955	Antipater governor of Judea.	3950. Crassus succeeds Gabinius in the government of Syria. Crassus passes into Syria and finding the province quiet, makes war against the Parthians.
3957	<p>Antipater, by order of Hyrcanus, joins Mithridates, who was going into Egypt with succors for Cæsar, and assists him in reducing the Egyptians.</p> <p>Cæsar, having finished the war in Egypt, comes into Asia; confirms Hyrcanus in the high-priesthood.</p> <p>Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, remonstrates to Cæsar; but Cæsar is prejudiced against him by Antipater. Antipater takes advantage of the indolence of Hyrcanus; makes his eldest son, Phazael, governor of Jerusalem; and Herod, another of his sons, governor of Galilee.</p> <p>Herod is summoned to Jerusalem to give an account of his conduct, but, finding himself in danger of being condemned, retires to his government.</p>	<p>3951. He comes to Jerusalem and takes great riches out of the temple. He marches against the Parthians — is defeated and killed by Orodes.</p> <p>3952. Cassius brings the remains of the Roman army over the Euphrates, takes Tirkahah, and brings from thence over 30,000 Jewish captives.</p> <p>3954. Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.</p> <p>3955. Julius Cæsar, making himself master of Rome, sets Aristobulus at liberty and sends him with two legions into Syria. Those of Pompey's party poison Aristobulus.</p> <p>Scipio slays young Alexander, son of Aristobulus.</p> <p>The battle of Pharsalia.</p> <p>3956. Alexandria taken by Cæsar.</p> <p>3957. The war of Africa. Cato kills himself. This year is called the Year of Confusion, because the calendar was corrected by Sosigenes, and the year made to consist of 15 months, or 445 days.</p>
3959	Hyrcanus sends ambassadors to Julius Cæsar to renew alliance, which is received in a manner advantageous to the Jews.	3960. Cæsar killed in the senate-house at Rome.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
		3961. The battle of Mutina. The second triumvirate, in Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero put to death.
3962	Herod and Phazael, tetrarchs of Judea. Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, gathers an army; enters Judea; prevails with the Parthians to place him on the throne of Judea.	3962. The battle of Philippi.
3964	Herod fleeing to Rome, is constituted king of Judea.	
3965	He takes Joppa, and then goes to Massada.	3965. Pacorus, general of Parthia, defeated by Ventidius, 14 years after the disgrace of Crassus, and on the same day.
3967	Takes Jerusalem after a year's siege. Antigonus surrenders himself to Sosius, and is beheaded at Antioch by the order of Antony. End of the reign of the Assmoneans.	3968. Pompey the younger defeated in Sicily by Octavius.
3968	Ananel made high-priest.	3972. Octavius and Antony prepare for war.
3969	By the influence of Alexandra his mother, Aristobulus is made high-priest.	3973. The battle of Actium, 2d September. The era of the Roman emperors properly begins here.
3970	Aristobulus is drowned in a year by order of Herod. Ananel is again high-priest.	First year of the sole sovereignty of Augustus in the Roman empire.
3973	Hyrchanus is put to death by Herod.	
3974	Herod goes to Rome to make his court to Augustus; obtains the confirmation of the kingdom of Judea.	3974. Alexandria taken, and Egypt reduced to a Roman province.
3976	Herod puts to death his wife Mariamne, daughter of Alexandra.	3977. Octavianus becomes emperor of Rome, with the title of Cæsar Augustus.
		3979. The Egyptians adopt the Julian year. About this time flourished Virgil, Mæcenas, Horace, Livy, Tibullus, Ovid, &c.

A. M.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
3982	Herod undertakes several buildings, contrary to the religion of the Jews. Builds Cæsarea of Palestine.	3982. The conspiracy of Murræna against Augustus. 3983. Augustus visits Greece and Asia. The year of Virgil's death.
3984	Augustus gives Trachonitis to Herod.	
3985	Herod undertakes to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.	3885. The year of Horace's death. Sent. Saturninus proconsul in Syria.
3990	He comes to meet Agrippa, and engages him to visit Jerusalem.	3987. The secular games celebrated at Rome.
3991	Divisions in Herod's family, Salome, Pheroras, and Antipater at variance with Alexander and Aristobulus.	
3993	Herod goes to Rome and accuses Alexander and Aristobulus at Augustus.	
3994	Cæsarea, the city built by Herod in honor to Augustus, is dedicated.	
3995	Herod takes treasure from the tomb of David.	3996. Augustus corrects the calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing years to be without intercalation.—About this time flourished Damascenus, Hyginus, Flaccus the grammarian, Dyonysius of Halicarnassus, and Dyonysius the geographer.
4002	An angel appears to Zacharias. The conception of John the Baptist.	3998. Tiberius retires to Rhodes for 7 years.
4003	Annunciation of the incarnation of the Son of God to the Virgin Mary. Birth of John the Baptist six months before the birth of Christ.	

VII. THE FIRST PERIOD OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1	The nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and 4th year before A. D., and the year 4004 after the Creation. An angel appears to the shepherds. Circumcision of Jesus, and his presentation at the temple.	2. Antipater put to death by order of Herod. Herod dies five days after Antipater. Archelaus appointed king of Judea by the will of Herod.
2	Adoration of the Magi; flight into Egypt. Herod's massacre of the infant children; the return.	3. Archelaus goes to Rome to procure of Augustus the confirmation of Herod's will in his favor. He takes the high-priesthood from Joazar and gives it to Eleazar. 6. Ovid banished to Tomos. Archelaus is banished to Vienna, in Gaul. 10. The enrollment or taxation made by Cyrenius in Syria. This was his second enrollment.
12	Jesus goes to the Passover.	12. Marcus Ambivius, governor of Judea. Augustus dies at Nola, and is succeeded by Tiberius. 30. Herod Antipas marries Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, he being yet alive. John the Baptist declares vehemently against this marriage; he is put in prison, and, after a few months, beheaded in the castle Machærus.
31	Baptism of Jesus; temptation; preface to John's Gospel; testimony of John the Baptist to Jesus. Jesus gains disciples; marriage at Cana of Galilee.	

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
	<p>At the Passover in Judea; baptizing; further testimony of John the Baptist. Jesus departs into Galilee after John's imprisonment; teaches publicly in Galilee; again at Cana, he heals the son of a nobleman lying ill at Capernaum; at Nazareth; is there rejected, and fixes his abode at Capernaum; call of Simon Peter, and Andrew, and James and John; with his disciples goes from Capernaum throughout Galilee; call of Matthew.</p>	<p>The reign of Augustus continued 57 years, and terminated A. D. 14. This was the culminating period of Roman greatness and grandeur. Tiberius succeeded him, and reigned 22 years and 6 months. His reign includes the public ministry and crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ.</p>
32	<p>Pool of Bethesda; healing of the infirm man; our Lord's subsequent discourse; Jesus arrives at the sea of Tiberias; is followed by multitudes; withdraws to the mountain; chooses the Twelve; multitudes follow him; sermon on the mount; John the Baptist in prison; sends disciples to Jesus; with the Twelve makes second circuit of Galilee directs to cross the lake; incidents; tempest stilled; demoniacs of Gadara; again at Nazareth; again rejected; third circuit in Galilee; the Twelve instructed and sent forth; Herod holds Jesus to be John the Baptist, whom he had just before beheaded; the Twelve return; Jesus retires with</p>	<p><i>Countries subject to Rome.</i></p> <p>IN EUROPE. — Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Rhoetia, Vindelicia, Noricum, Pannonia, Illyria, Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, Moesia, and Dacia.</p> <p>IN ASIA. — Asia Minor, Syria, Phoenicia, Palestine, the northern and eastern coast of the Black Sea, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.</p> <p>IN AFRICA. — Egypt and the whole northern coast; its distant territories were Scandia, India, Ethiopia, and Galatia — Rome itself being the common centre of the whole.</p> <p><i>Army</i>—400,000 men. Thirty legions of 12,500 men; eleven on the Danube, five on the Rhine, three in Britain, one in Spain, eight on the Euphrates, one in Egypt, and one in</p>

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
	him across the lake; five thousand are fed; walks upon the water; four thousand fed.	Africa. 20,000 prætorian guards in Italy.
33	Our Lord foretells his own death, resurrection, and trials of his followers; transfiguration; our Lord's subsequent discourse with the three disciples; again foretells his death and resurrection; disciples contend who should be greatest; Jesus exhorts to humility; seventy instructed and sent out; Jesus goes up to festival of Tabernacles; final departure from Galilee; Jesus at festival of Tabernacles; public teaching; further public teaching of our Lord; disciples taught how to pray; the seventy return; Jesus in Jerusalem at festival of Dedication; retires beyond Jordan; raising of Lazarus; counsel of Caiaphas against Jesus; retires from Jerusalem; beyond Jordan is followed by multitudes; our Lord teaches, journeying toward Jerusalem; is warned against Herod; blesses little children; rich young man; a third time foretells his death and resurrection; James and John prefer their ambitious request; visit to Zaccheus; arrives at Bethany 6 days	<p><i>Navy</i> — 50,000 men. Two fleets at Ravenna and Naples: stations at Fregus, in the Black Sea, in British Channel, Rhine, and Danube.</p> <p><i>Government</i> — A monarchy with republican forms. The dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and pontifex maximus are united in his person. The senate continues the great council of State, besides which there is a privy council of the Cæsars.</p> <p>The population of the Roman republic at the accession of Augustus is 120,000,000; half of these are slaves, 40,000,000 are tributaries and freed-men; only 20,000,000 enjoy the full rights of citizens.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JEWISH SECTS.</p> <p><i>Pharisees</i>—The most numerous, instituted B. C. 135. Tenets: 1. The existence of angels and spirits; 2. Pre-existence and transmigration of souls; 3. Eternal happiness of the Jews—sanctimonious formalists, hypocrites and fiery zealots.</p>

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
33	<p>before the Passover; public entry into Jerusalem; cleansing of the temple; lamentation over Jerusalem; foretells destruction of temple and persecution of disciples; signs of Christ's coming to destroy Jerusalem and put an end to the Jewish State and dispensation; transition to Christ's final coming at the day of judgment; scenes of the judgment; rulers conspire; supper at Bethany; treachery of Judas; Passover meal; Jesus washes feet of disciples; Lord's supper; Holy Spirit promised; agony in Gethsemane; Jesus betrayed and made prisoner before Caiaphas; Jesus before Caiaphas and the Sanhedrim; the Sanhedrim lead Jesus to Pilate; Jesus before Herod; Pilate seeks to release him; the Jews demand Barabbas; Pilate delivers up Jesus to death; crucifixion; the Jews mock at Jesus on the cross; he commends his mother to John; darkness prevails; Christ expires on the cross; vail of the temple rent and graves opened; burial; watch at the sepulchre; morning of the resurrection; visit of the women to the sepulchre; vision of angels; our Lord is</p>	<p>Sadducees—Originated about 250 years B. C., near the time of the translation of the Septuagint. Tenets: infidels; 1. Neither angels nor spirits, and no resurrection; 2. No over-ruling Providence; 3. Traditions of no authority; but the letter of the law must be strictly observed. Relatively very few in number, but very influential.</p> <p>Scribes and lawyers, the same. Learned men, transcribers and expounders of the Law.</p> <p>Herodians—A political faction attached to the interests of the family of Herod the Great, in their adherence to Rome and the observance of heathen customs.</p> <p>Samaritans—A mixed race, descendants of colonists sent to occupy the land after the overthrow of the kingdom of Israel, B. C. 721, and of Jews. Blended the idoltries of the nations to which they belonged with the religion of the Jews; built a temple on Gerizim; gra-</p>

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
33	<p>seen by Mary Magdalene at the sepulchre; report of the watch; our Lord in seen of Peter; then by two disciples on way to Emmaus, Jesus appears in midst of disciples; apostles go into Galilee; Jesus shows himself to seven of them at the sea of Tiberias; meets apostles and above five hundred brethren on a mountain in Galilee; is seen by James, then by all the Apostles; the Ascension.</p> <p>The Dispensation of the Spirit begins.</p> <p>Baptism and the Lord's supper administered according to the appointment of Christ.</p>	<p>dually adopted the worship of Jehovah and the five books of Moses as their sacred books, but ever maintained an implacable hatred of the Jews.</p>

VIII. SECOND PERIOD OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
	<p>Assemblies for divine worship under the superintendence of the apostles, after the model of the synagogue; breaking of bread; prayer; psalmody; preaching.</p>	<p>37. Pilate ordered into Italy. Tiberius dies; Caius Caligula succeeds.</p>
34	<p>Gospel preached to the Jews in Judea, Samaria, and Antioch; the seven Hellenistic deacons appointed in addition to Jewish, who had probably been appointed from the beginning. The martyrdom of Stephen; con-</p>	<p>Caligula gives Agrippa the tetrarchy of his uncle Philip.</p> <p>39. Herod the tetrarch goes to Rome in hopes of obtaining some favor from the emperor; but Caligula, being prepossessed by Agrippa, banishes him to Lyons.</p> <p>40. Caligula orders Petronius to place his statue in the temple of Jerusalem. The Jews obtain some delay from Petronius.</p>

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
	sequent dispersion of the disciples; Gospel preached in Phœnicia, Antioch, Cyprus, and Cyrene.	Agrippa endeavors to divert the emperor from this design, and at length obtains as a great favor, that this statue should not be set up.
35.	First apostolical journey of St. Peter.	Philo, the Jew, goes with a deputation from the Jews at Alexandria to Caligula; obtains an audience of the emperor at the hazard of his life.
36.	St. Paul's conversion.	41. The Jews quit Babylon, and retire to Seleucia.
38.	Paul's flight from Damascus to Jerusalem, and thence to Tarsus.	Caius Caligula dies; Claudius succeeds him. — Agrippa persuades him to accept the empire offered him by the army. Claudius adds Judea and Samaria to Agrippa's dominions. Agrippa returns into Judea, takes the high-priesthood from Theophilus, son of Ananus, and gives it to Simon Cantharus. Soon after he takes this dignity from Cantharus and bestows it upon Matthias.
39.	During these years, St. Paul preaches in Syria and Cilicia, making Tarsus his head-quarters, and probably undergoes most of the sufferings mentioned at 2 Cor. xi. 24-26, viz. two of the Roman and the five Jewish scourgings and three shipwrecks.	43. Agrippa deprives the high-priest Matthias of the priesthood and gives it to Elioneus, son of Citheus.
40.	Church of Antioch founded by Barnabas and other apostles, who fled from persecution at Jerusalem.	44. Agrippa II. (Acts xxv.) made king of Chalcis.
	Paul is brought from Tarsus to Antioch, Acts xi. 25, and stays there a year before the famine.	45. Cuspius Fadus sent into Judea as governor.
44.	Paul, with Barnabas, at Antioch. James, the brother of John, beheaded, at the command of Agrippa. Peter cast into prison.	46. Cuspius Fadus recalled. The government of Judea given to Tiberius Alexander.
45.	Paul visits Jerusalem with Barnabas to relieve the famine.	48. Herod, king of Chalcis, takes the pontificate from Joseph, son of Camides;
46.	At Antioch.	
47.	At Antioch.	

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
48	His "First Missionary Journey" from Antioch to Cyprus, Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, and back through the same places to Antioch.	gives it to Ananias, son of Nebedeus. Herod, king of Chalcis, dies. Ventidius Cumanus made governor of Judea in place of Tiberius Alexander. Cumanus made procurator of Judea about this time.
49.		Troubles in Judea under the government of Cumanus.
50	St. Paul and Barnabas attend the "council of Jerusalem."	Caractacus captured by the Romans in Britain.
51	Paul's "Second Missionary Journey" from Antioch to Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Galatia.	The Jews expelled Rome in the reign of Claudius.
52	Troas, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, and Corinth. Writes 1 Thessalonians.	Felix sent governor into Judea instead of Cumanus.
53	At Corinth. Writes 2 Thessalonians.	Claudius, the emperor, dies, being poisoned by Agrippa. Nero succeeds him.
54	(Spring). He leaves Corinth, and reaches (Summer) Jerusalem at Pentecost, and thence goes to Antioch. (Autumn). His "Third Missionary Journey." He goes to Ephesus.	Ishmael, son of Tabei, made high-priest instead of Ananias.
55	At Ephesus.	Porcius Festus made governor of Judea in the room of Felix.
56	At Ephesus. Gospel of Matthew. Gospel of Luke between 56 and 58.	The Jews build a wall which hinders Agrippa from looking within the temple.
57	(Spring). St. Paul writes 1 Corinthians. (Summer). Leaves Ephesus for Macedonia, (Autumn); where he writes	Ishmael, the high-priest, deposed. Joseph, surnamed Cabei is put in his place.
		Albinus, successor of Felix, arrives in Judea.
		Agrippa takes the high-priesthood from Jesus, son of Gamaliel, and gives it to Matthias, son

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
	2 Corinthians, and thence (Winter) to Corinth, where he writes Galatians.	of Theophilus. Nero sets fire to the city of Rome; throws the blame on the Christians, several of whom are put to death.
58	(Spring). He writes Romans, and leaves Corinth, going by Philippi and Miletus (Summer) to Jerusalem, (Pentecost), where he is arrested and sent to Cæsarea.	66. Cestius Gallus, governor of Syria, comes to Jerusalem; enumerates the Jews at the Passover. Disturbances at Cæsarea and at Jerusalem.
59	At Cæsarea.	Florus puts several Jews to death.
60	(Autumn). Sent to Rome by Festus, about August. (Winter). Shipwrecked at Malta.	The Jews rise and kill the Roman garrison at Jerusalem. A massacre of the Jews of Cæsarea and Palestine. All the Jews of Scythopolis slain in one night.
61	(Spring). He arrives at Rome. Epistle of James about 61. First Epistle of Peter before 62. Embassy from Jerusalem to Rome to petition about the wall.	Cestius, governor of Syria, comes into Judea. He besieges the temple of Jerusalem; retires; is defeated by the Jews.
62	At Rome. (Spring). St. Paul writes Philemon, Colossians, and Ephesians. (Autumn). Writes Philipians.	The Christians of Jerusalem, seeing a war about to break out, retire to Pella, in the kingdom of Agrippa beyond Jordan.
63	(Spring). He is acquitted and goes to Macedonia (Philip. ii. 24) and Asia Minor. Philem. 22.	Vespasian appointed by Nero for the Jewish war. Josephus made governor of Galilee.
64	He goes to Spain. Acts of the Apostles probably written at Rome, A. D. 63 or 64.	Vespasian sends his son Titus to Alexandria; comes himself to Antioch and forms a numerous army.
65	Gessius Florus made procurator of Judea.	67. Vespasian enters Judea; subdues Galilee.
66	Epistle of Jude before 65. Paul in Spain. Second Epistle of Peter. (Summer). St. Paul goes	Josephus besieged in Jotapata. Jotapata taken; Josephus surrenders to Vespasian.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
	from Spain to Asia Minor. 1 Tim. i. 3. The Jewish war begins. Epistle to Hebrews.	Tiberias and Tarichea, which had revolted against Agrippa, reduced to obedience by Vespasian.
67	(Summer). Paul writes 1 Timothy from Macedonia.	Divisions in Jerusalem. The Zealots seize the temple and commit violences in Jerusalem. They depose Theophilus from being high-priest, and put Phannias in his place.
67	(Autumn). Writes Titus from Ephesus.	The Zealots send for the Idumæans to succor Jerusalem.
68	(Winter). At Nicopolis. (Spring). In prison at Rome. Writes 2 Timothy.	The Idumæans retire from Jerusalem.
	(Summer). Executed. — (May or June).	68. Nero, the emperor, dies; Galba succeeds him.
	St. Peter put to death at Rome, according to the common but doubtful tradition of the Romish church. There is no reliable evidence that he died at Rome.	Vespasian takes all the places of strength in Judea about Jerusalem.
	First, Second and Third Epistles of John.	Simon, son of Gioras, ravages Judea and the south of Idmæa.
	Assemblies for worship upon the model of the synagogue; breaking of bread; prayer, psalmody, preaching; a common fund for the relief of the poor, but not a strict community of goods; feasts of charity in connection with the Lord's supper.	69. Galba dies; Otho declared emperor. Otho dies; Vitellius proclaimed emperor. Vespasian declared emperor by his army; is acknowledged all over the East. Josephus set at liberty.
		John of Giscala heads the Zealots.
		Eleazar, son of Simon, forms a third party; makes himself master of the inner temple, or court of the priests.
		70. Titus marches against Jerusalem to besiege it. Comes down before Jerusa-

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
70	<p>Destruction of Jerusalem—In the siege and overthrow 2,000,000 of persons are said to have perished. The Christians had previously retired to Pella, beyond the Jordan.</p>	<p>lem some days before the Passover. The factions unite at first against the Romans, but afterward divide again.</p>
	<p>After A. D. 45 Gospel preached to Gentiles, but converts from them considered distinct until the destruction of Jerusalem.</p>	<p>July 17, the perpetual sacrifices cease in the temple. The Romans become masters of the court of the Gentiles, and set fire to the galleries.</p>
	<p>Officers of the church, apostles and their assistants; evangelists; prophets; presbyters, elders or bishops, ministers of individual churches; deacons who were teachers and almoners of the church; deaconesses; widows; all churches independent of each other. The members elected their own officers, administered their discipline, and consulted upon all matters of importance. The distinction between presbyters and bishops, was, as yet; unknown.</p>	<p>A Roman soldier sets the temple on fire, notwithstanding Titus commands the contrary.</p>
		<p>The last enclosure of the city taken.</p>
		<p>John of Giscala and Simon, son of Gioras, conceal themselves in the common sewers.</p>
		<p>74. Titus demolishes the temple to its very foundation.</p>
		<p>He also demolishes the city, reserving the towers of Hippyicos, Phazael, and Mariamne.</p>
		<p>Titus returns to Rome with his father Vespasian; they triumph over Judea.</p>
		<p>79. Death of Vespasian and succession of Titus. Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, November 1.</p>
81	<p>Church founded in Edessa on the Euphrates about this time. Persecution under Domitian, commonly called the second persecution.</p>	<p>81. Death of Titus, and succession of Domitian.</p>
		<p>Age of Martial, Valerius, Flaccus, Epictetus, Quintilian, Agricola, &c.</p>

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
		86. Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated every 4th year.
		88. Secular games celebrated; war with Dacia begins, and continues 15 years.
96	Revelation of St. John.	96. Domitian put to death by Stephanus, and succeeded by Nervo.
97	Gospel by St. John. (?)	The age of Juvenal and Tacitus.
		98. Nerva dies, and is succeeded by Trajan.
100	Death of St. John about this time. Conclusion of the Canon of the New Testament. Clement of Rome died about this time.	100. About this time, Pliny, proconsul of Bithynia, sends to Trajan his famous account of the Christians. Age of Florus, Suetonius, Pliny the younger, Dion, and Plutarch.

IX. THIRD PERIOD OF THE CHURCH — FROM THE DEATH OF JOHN TO THE RISE OF MONACHISM.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
108	Ignatius martyred.	102. Pliny's letter to Trajan.
120	Sixtus I., Bishop of Rome.	120. Palmyra built and Temple of the son, Baalbek.
		130. Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
154	Justin Martyr's Apology.	132. Ptolemy, the Egyptian Astronomer, born.
167	Polycarp martyred.	136. Jews banished from Palestine.
202	Tertullian, the defender of Christianity.	181. Saracens defeat the Romans.
217	The Septuagint found.	226. Ardsheer founds the Sassanian line in Persia.
266	Eusebius, "The Father of Church History," born.	260. Temple of Diana burned at Ephesus.
274	The Talmud and Targum begun.	284. Diocletian emperor.
290	Gregorian code.	
296	First monk. The rise of Monachism.	

**X. FOURTH PERIOD OF THE CHURCH—FROM THE
RISE OF MONACHISM TO THE BIRTH OF
MARTIN LUTHER.**

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
306	Christianity tolerated by Constantine.	330. Constantinople made the capital of the Roman Empire.
325	Council at Nice.	354. The Huns invade Europe. The Saxons invade Britons.
356	First monasteries built in Egypt.	364. Roman empire divided into East and West.
402	Innocent I., Bishop of Rome.	425. Theodasius opens public schools.
431	Council at Ephesus.	431. St. Patrick in Ireland.
494	Talmud of Babylon published.	447. Huns invade Scythia, Germany and Rome.
500	Christianity introduced in France.	468. First trial by jury of Peers.
513	Christianity in Persia.	476. End of the Roman empire.
526	Extreme motion introduced.	527. Justinians crowned emperor.
565	The Armenions separate from the Greek Church.	529. Schools close at Athens.
590	Purgatory and the Mass first taught.	559. The Saxon Heptarchy in England begun.
596	Christianity taught by St. Augustine in England, who was sent with 40 monks, by Gregory the Great.	580. Latin language deed in Italy.
606	Phocas, emperor at Constantinople, declared Boniface III. Pope and supreme ruler over all others in the Church.	612. Mohammed published the Koran.
636	Christianity introduced into China.	632. Omar the Caliph unites civil and religious powers, and conquers Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor.
644	Celibacy of the clergy enforced.	644. University at Cambridge founded.
	Separation of the Greek and Roman churches.	
657	Latin adapted as the church language by Pope Vitalian.	672. Saracens in Spain.
682	Leo II. instituted "holy water."	698. First King of Poland.
		700. Anglo-Saxon Octarchy.
		713. Arabs conquer all Spain.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
725	Image worship forbidden.	716. Paper making introduced by Arabs.
752	Pope Stephen II. founded the temporal power of the Church, by the aid of Pepin of France.	768. Charlemagne king of France. He conquers Italy and ends the Lombard kingdom.
787	Masses said for money.	800. Charlemagne emperor of Rome, Italy, Germany and France.
817	College of Cardinals established.	808. First bank for exchange in Italy.
824	Christianity introduced in Denmark and Sweden.	820. First division of the Arabian government.
858	First coronation of a Pope, Nicholas I.	829. The seven kings unite and form the kingdom of England under Egbert.
		860. Normans discover Iceland. Alfred the Great defeats the Danes.
		890. Oxford University founded.
		901. Venice and Genoa republics.
		904. First Russian attack on Constantinople.
		915. University of Cambridge founded. Arabic numerals introduced in Europe.
955	Russia Christianized.	940. Mint founded in Kent.
959	St. Dunstan of Canterbury enforces clerical celibacy.	982. Greenland discovered.
965	Poland Christianized under Miecslus.	988. Hugh Capet, king of France.
995	Christianity in Norway.	1002. Paper made from cotton rags in England.
		1013. Danes conquer England.
		1016. Canute, king of England.
		1027. Canute conquers Scotland and Norway.
		1055. The selling of children prohibited by law in England.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1095	First crusade under Peter the Hermit.	1066. Jerusalem taken by the Turks.
1099	Knights of St. John instituted.	1068. First book - sellers. Surnames first used. Norman-French the legal language of England.
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.	
1111	Beirut and Sidon taken.	1125. Aristotle's logic again in repute.
1118	Tyre taken.	1138. Portugal a kingdom.
1147	Second Crusade began.	1150. Magnetic needle first known in Italy.
		1171. Saladin Sultan in Egypt, and conquers Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia.
		1172. Henry conquers Ireland.
1190	Third Crusade began.	1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
1196	Pope of Rome supreme.	1193. Richard defeats Saladin.
1202	Fourth Crusade began.	1230. Spain rescued from the Moors by Ferdinand.
1204	Inquisition in France.	1233. Cool first discovered.
1217	Fifth Crusade.	1273. First patent of nobility in France.
1229	Scriptures forbidden to all laymen by Catholics.	1279. University at Lisbon founded.
1240	Sixth and seventh Crusades.	1283. The title "Prince of Wales" originated by King Edward.
1265	Monastic orders wealthy and powerful.	1291. End of the kingdom of Jerusalem.
1270	Eighth and last crusade.	1299. Ottoman empire founded by Othmers I. in Bithynia.
1274	General council at Lyons and first Union of the Eastern and Western Churches.	1300. University at Lyons founded.
		1302. Mariner's compass invented at Naples.
		1306. Robert Bruce, king of Scotland.
1338	German Diet of Frankfort declares against the temporal power of the Pope.	1307. First steps toward the Swiss republic.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1352	Parties suing in, as appealing to, the courts of the Pope made liable to the penalties of <i>præmunire</i> .	1311. William Tell in Switzerland.
1356	Wickliffe publishes his great work—"The last Age of the Church."	1340. Gun-powder first used at the battle of Cressy by Edward the Black Prince.
1377	Gregory XI. issues bulls against Wickliffe.	1377. The first speaker of the House of Commons.
1380	Wickliffe puts forth his translation of the Bible.	1380. The Tartars sack Moscow.
1384	Wickliffe dies.	1390. John von Eyck, inventor of oil painting, born in Bruges. First linen paper mill in Germany.
1400	The law for burning heretics passed.	1397. Union of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
1403	Wickliffe's Bible condemned by Convocation.	1429. Joan of Arc saves Orleans.
1416	John Hues burned.	1444. First printing from type by Guttenberg.
1417	Lord Cobham burnt in St. Giles's field.	1453. End of the Eastern Roman empire.
1418	Wickliffe's Bible condemned by Parliament.	1457. First cast metal type by Schæffer.
1439	The Pragmatic Sanction.	1462. Ivan I., the first Czar of Russia.
1457	Reginald Pecock recants at Paul's cross.	
1467	Erasmus born.	
1471	Wolsey born.	

XI. THE FIFTH PERIOD OF THE CHURCH — FROM
THE BIRTH OF MARTIN LUTHER TO THE
CORONATION OF JAMES I.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1483	Martin Luther born.	1492. Discovery of America by Columbus.
1484	Ulric Zwingli born.	1498. Vasco da Gama sails to India by the Cape of Good Hope.
1497	Philip Melancthon born.	
1502	St. Peter's Church at Rome began.	
1509	John Calvin born.	
1513	Leo X. elected.	
1517	Luther proclaims against the sale of indulgences.	1517. Cairo is taken by the Turks.
		1519. Conquest of Mexico.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1520	Luther publishes his Babylonish captivity, and is excommunicated by Leo X., Pope Leo X. and Charles V., Emperor of Germany unite to suppress Protestantism.	
1521	Henry VIII. unites against Luther. Luther is condemned by the Diet of Worms.	1522. Magellan sails around the world.
1523	Christianity introduced into India.	1526. Invasion of Germany by the Turks.
1529	Origin of the term "Protestant."	
1530	Confession of Augsburg.	
1531	Submission of the Clergy.	
1532	Payment of annates to the Pope abolished.	
1533	Cranmer made Archbishop.	1533. Conquest of Peru by Cortez.
1534	Loyola founded the Jesuits.	
1534	English Parliament renounces papal authority.	
1536	The "Ten articles of Religion" published by the English Church. Calvin publishes his "Institutes."	
1537	The "Bishops' Book" published.	
1538	Dissolution of Monasteries in England.	1538. Diving bell invented.
1541	The Bible set up in the churches.	1539. University of Geneva founded.
1545	Council of Trent.	1545. Turks in Persia.
1548	Order for removal of ingress from churches in England.	
1549	English liturgy established.	
1550	Ridley made Bishop of London. Removal of Altars.	
1554	Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer dispute with the Romanists at Oxford.	1554. Lady Jane Gray beheaded.
1555	Martyrdom of Rogers, Hooper, Taylor, Ferrars, Bradford, Ridley and Latimer.	1558. Elizabeth accedes to the throne of England.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1560	Catholicism abolished in England.	1564. Tasso Italian Poet.
1562	Religious liberty granted to the Huguenots. Jewel's "Apology."	1569. Prince Conde killed at Jarnac, France.
1572	Rise of Puritanism. Persecution of the Huguenots. On St. Bartholomew's night at Paris 70,000 killed.	1570. Greek victory over Turks at Lefante.
		1577. Sir Francis Drake sails around the world.
		1588. The first newspaper.
1598	Edict of Nantes.	1590. Telescope invented.

XII. THE SIXTH PERIOD OF THE CHURCH—FROM
THE CORONATION OF JAMES I. TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1600	Congregationalist Church organized.	1603. James I. accedes to the throne of England.
1604	New translation of the Bible begun. Present Canons framed.	1606. Hudson Bay discovered.
1607	Rev. Robert Hunt preached the first English sermon in America.	1607. Jamestown, Va., settled.
1611	Authorized Version of the Bible published.	1609. Russia overrun by Tartars.
1612	The Reformed Church in America. Seminary to train foreign missionaries established in Holland.	
1618	Synod of Dort.	
1620	Puritans landed on Plymouth Rock.	
1623	First settlers from Holland in the Netherlands organize the Reformed Church. First minister Jonas Michælius.	1624. New York settled by the Dutch.
1625	Pope Urban III.	1630. Gazette published in Venice.
		1631. Dutch master Brazil.
1633	Laud Archbishop of Canterbury.	1632. Poles advance to Moscow.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1635	Philip Spener, founder of the Pietist, born.	1637. Harvard College founded.
1636	Roger Williams went to Rhode Island, and is baptized.	1639. First printing in America by Green at Cambridge.
1645	Archbishop Laud beheaded.	1647. First Tartar King in China.
1648	Quakers originated by Fox.	1649. Charles I. of England beheaded.
1650	Seventh-day Baptist Church organized.	1663. Canada is made a colony.
1661	Fifth monarchy war. Savoy convention. Final revision of the Liturgy.	1666. Great fire in London.
1669	First Lutheran Church in America, New York, Rev. Jacob Fabricius Pastor.	1667. New York ceded to England.
1675	Wren begins St. Paul's Church, London.	1670. Bayonets invented at Bayonne, France.
1688	Rev. Francis McKenzie, first Presbyterian minister in America.	1675. Butler, Dryden, Leighton, Baxter and Bunyan, authors.
1693	Witchcraft in New England.	1681. Turks besiege Vienna.
1697	The Dutch established missions in Ceylon and Java.	
1700	Zinzendorf, founder of the Moravian Church, born.	
1701	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel organized in London.	1704. First newspaper published in America— <i>Boston News-Letter</i> .
1703	John Wesley born. Presbyterian Church organized.	1709. First paper money in New Jersey.
1706	The Danes founded a mission on the coast of Franquebar. The Presbytery of Philadelphia organized.	1709. First Post-Office—New York.
1720	The Reformed Church in the U. S. of North America, organized.	1716. First Newspaper in Philadelphia, Pa.
1736	Moravians send missionaries to the west coast of Africa.	1721. First Newspaper in New York.
1739	Rise of Methodism. British Wesleyan Church organized.	1727. Great earthquake in New England.
		1729. Balloons invented by Guswac.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1741	German Reformed Church organized.	
1748	Mosheim, Church Historian.	
1752	New style—year begins Jan. 1. (Old style from Augustus B. C. 8, and Gregory at Rome, 1582 twelve days taken out.)	1750. Benjamin Franklin's discoveries in electricity.
1760	Church of the U. B. in Christ founded by Otterbein.	1760. French lose all of Canada to the English.
1761	Geo. Whitefield visits America.	1764. First Medical school of America at Philadelphia.
1766	First Methodist Society organized in America, in New York.	1765. The stamp act resisted in Mass. and Va.
1767	Jesuits expelled from Spain.	1766. Stamp act repealed.
1770	The Universalist Church organized.	1768. British troops occupy Boston.
1771	Wesley sends Francis Asbury to America.	1768. Bruce exploring the Nile.
1772	Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits.	
1773	First Methodist Conference in America, at Philadelphia, 10 ministers present.	1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.
1780	Free-will Baptist Church organized. First Sunday-school organized by Robert Raikes.	1775. American Revolution began.
1781	First English Bible printed in America.	1776. Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1784	Protestant Episcopal Church organized.	1783. Peace of Versailles, and the United States independent of Great Britain.
1785	First General Convention of Protestant Episcopal Church in America, at Philadelphia, Pa.	1785. John Adams first minister to England.
1787	African M. E. Church organized. The first Swedenborgian Society organized in London.	1789. George Washington, first President of the United States.
1792	The English Baptist Missionary Society organized.	1789. Revolution in France. 1792. France a Republic.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1795	London Missionary Society organized.	1795. Napoleon Bonaparte, General of the French army.
1799	The Church Missionary Society organized. (Low Church An.)	
1800	Evangelical Association organized.	1801. Iron railways in England.
	The Wesleyan Missionary Society organized.	1803. Louisiana purchased from France.
1810	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions established at Boston.	1807. Fulton made a steamboat.
1815	First Unitarian Church organized.	1812. Gas-light in the streets of London.
1816	Bull of the Pope against Bible societies.	
1817	The Evangelical Union established in Prussia.	1817. First public school in Russia.
1818	Gospel first preached in Madagascar.	1819. First steamboat crossed the Atlantic ocean, from New York to Liverpool.
1822	The Reformed Dutch Church seceded from the Reformed Church.	1822. The Greek Revolution.
1830	Winebrennerian, or Church of God, organized.	
1832	First National S. S. Convention held in New York.	1832. Kingdom of Greece founded.
1833	Second National S. S. Convention held in Philadelphia.	1833. Girard College founded in Philadelphia.
1835	The Wesleyan Church introduced Christianity in the Fiji Islands.	University of New York founded.
		1836. James Smithson founded the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.
		Chinese expel the English and other "barbarians" from China.
		1837. Morse's patent for the Electric Telegraph.
		1846. Thames Tunnel opened.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1846	Pope Pius IX. * elected. Formation of Evangelical Alliance in London.	1846. War between the U. S. and Mexico. California ceded to the U.S.
1847	First formation of Normal Classes in Sunday-schools by Dr. Kidder.	1848. Suspension bridge over Niagara. 1849. Rome a Republic. 1850. The Sultan permits the Jews to build a temple on Mt. Zion. 1852. Napoleon III., emperor of France.
1859	Third National S. S. Convention held in Philadelphia, Pa.	1857. First ocean cable laid, U. S. to England.
1861	Victor Emanuel II., king of Italy, and end of the temporal power of the Pope.	1861. Rebellion of the Southern States. 1863. Emancipation proclamation.
1866	Centennial of Methodism in U. S. General assembly of Catholics at Rome declared the Pope infallible.	1865. Peace with the Southern States. Lincoln assassinated.
1869	Fourth National S. S. Convention held at Newark, N. J.	1867. Dominion of Canada organized. 1868. Suez Canal opened. 1869. Pacific Railroad completed.
1870	Bible Revision began.	1870. German-French War.
1871	Old and New Presbyterian reunited (separated in 1838).	Paris captured. Mount Cenis tunnel opened, between France and Italy.
1872	Old Catholic movement in Europe. Fifth National S. S. Convention held in Indianapolis. Uniform Lessons agreed upon by J. H. Vincent, Ed. Eggleston and B. J. Jacobs.	
1873	Evangelical Alliance met in New York. Reformed Episcopal Church organized.	
1874	First Christian Union Convention at Cincinnati, O.	1874. Hoosac Tunnel completed.

A. D.	SACRED HISTORY.	PROFANE HISTORY.
1875	The First International S. S. Convention met at Baltimore, Md.	
1876	Missionaries sent to Japan by the Evangelical Association — Dr. Kreckler and wife, Rev. A. Halmhuber, and Miss Rachel Hudson.	1876. Queen Victoria declared Empress of India. Centennial of the Independence of the U. S. Great International Exhibition at Philadelphia.
1878	Second International S. S. Convention at Atlantic, Ga.	1877. Russia declares war against Turkey. 1880. Czar of Russia assassinated.
1881	The Third International S. S. Convention met at Toronto, Canada. Ecumenical Council of Methodism in London.	1881. President James A. Garfield assassinated by Charles Guiteau. 1882. Pendleton Civil Service Bill passed U. S. Senate. The 600th anniversary of the foundation of the House of Hapsburg celebrated in Austria.
1883	The Pope sent a letter to the Irish Bishops, advising them to adapt a conciliatory attitude toward the British Government.	1883. Great flood in the Ohio Valley. New York and Brooklyn bridge opened (May 24). French captured Hai-Dzu-ong in Tonquin. Two-cent letter Postage goes into effect in the U. S. (Oct. 1st.)
1884	Methodist Churches of Canada unite. Fourth International S. S. Convention held in Louisville, Ky. Wm. Taylor elected Missionary Bishop for Africa by M. E. General Conference. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, died.	1884. Great flood in the Ohio Valley, Ohio River at Cincinnati, 70 feet above low water mark. Earthquake in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

This tabular view is interesting and instructive in several particulars. It shows that Noah might have received the account of creation through six equal channels with equal directness, thus—from Adam through Enos only, or from Cainan or Mahalaleel, or Jared or Methuselah, or Lamech, his own father. Lamech was 56 years contemporary with Adam, and 100 years with Shem; and Shem again was contemporary for several years both with Abraham and Isaac. The communication from Adam to Abraham and Isaac is only through Lamech and Shem.

All the generations from Adam to the Flood were eleven. Of all these, Adam was contemporary with nine, Seth with nine, Enos ten, Cainan ten, Mahalaleel ten, Jared ten, Enoch nine, Methuselah eleven, Lamech eleven, Noah eight, Shem and brothers four. Thus there were never less than nine contemporary generations from Adam to the Flood, which would give, in one lineal descent, eighty-one different channels through which the account might be transmitted.

Who ever imagined, without making the comparison, that Shem lived to witness all the glorious things transacted between God and Abraham! Who would have supposed that Abraham and Isaac lived with those who for one hundred years of their early life witnessed and assisted in the building of the ark; who were borne triumphantly in it through the swelling flood, saw the opening heavens, felt the heaving earth when its deep foundations were broken up, and heard the groan of a perishing world! Yet such was the fact. Noah was contemporary with every generation after him down to Abraham, and Shem down to Jacob.

Three narrations bring the account to the time when minute and particular history commences; and when the art of inscribing upon papyrus, and probably upon parchment, was understood. The participators in the awful scenes of the flood lived to see the Pharaohs, the pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, and probably to have those scenes stereotyped on monuments and in hieroglyphics which have come down to us. So that we have the account, in a manner, second-handed from Shem.

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE KINGS AND PROPHETS OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

THE KINGS OF ISRAEL BEFORE THE REVOLT OF THE TEN TRIBES.

Saul . . . reigned 40 years . . . B. C. 1095-1055.
David . . . ——— 40 ——— 1055-1015.
Solomon . . . ——— 40 ——— 1015- 975.

PROPHETS of JUDAH.	Years of Reign.	KINGS of JUDAH.	JUDAH. B. C.	KINGS of ISRAEL.	Years of Reign.	PROPHETS of ISRAEL.
Shemaiah...	17	Rehoboam	975 975	Jeroboam	22	Man of God from Judah.
	3	Abijah, or Abi- jam	958 —			
Oded	41	Asa	955 —			Abijah.
Azariah			— 954	Nadab	2	
Hanani			— 953	Baasha	24	
Jehu, son of Hanani ...			— 930	Elah	2	
			— 929	Zimri	7 da.	
			— 929	Omri	12	Elijah.
			— 918	Ahab	22	Micaiah.
	25	Jehoshaphat ..	914 —	Ahaziah	2	Elisha.
Eliezer			— 898	Joram, or Je- horam	12	
Jahaziel	8	Jehoram, or Joram	892 —			
	1	Ahaziah, or Azariah	885 —			
	6	Athaliah	884 884	Jehu	28	
	40	Jehoash, or Joash	878 —			
Zechariah son of Je- hoida	29	Amaziah	— 856	Jehoahaz	17	Jonah.
Zechariah, (who had under- standing in the vis- ions of God, 2 Ch. 26: 5.)	52	Uzziah, or Azariah	841 —	Joash, or Jeho- ash	16	
			— 825	Jeroboam II ..	41	Hosea.
			810 —	Interregnum...	11	Amos.
			— 784			
			— 773	Zachariah	6mos	
			— 772	Shallum	1 mo	
			— 772	Menahem	10	
			— 761	Pekaiiah	2	
Isaiah	16	Jotham	— 759	Pekah	20	
Micah	16	Ahaz	758 —			
			— 742			
			— 739	Anarchy	9	Oded.
			— 730	Hoshea	9	
Nahum	29	Hezekiah	726 —			
			— 721			
Joel	55	Manasseh	698 —	The Kingdom of Israel ov- erthrown by the Assyri- ans.		
	2	Amon	643 —			
Jeremiah ...	31	Josiah	641 —			
Habakkuk ..	3mos	Jehoahaz	610 —			
Zephaniah .	11	Jehoiakim	610 —			
Ezekiel	3mos	Jehoiachin, or Jeconiah	599 —			
Daniel	3mos	Zedekiah	599 —			
Obadiah	11	Jerusalem de- stroyed and Judah car- ried captive.	588 —			
		GOVERNORS OF JERUSALEM AFTER THE CAPTIVITY.				
Haggai		Zerubbabel	536 —			
Zechariah ..		Ezra	457 —			
Malachi		Nehemiah	445 —			

Shalmanezzer, king of Assyria, came up against Samaria in the sixth year of the reign of Hoshea (B. C. 724), and after a siege of three years, took the city, carried Israel away into Assyria, and having removed them to the cities of Halah and Habor, by the river Gozan, and into the cities of the Medes, he placed Assyrians in the cities of Samaria in their room.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE DELUGE.

In the year of the Flood we have the following dates and numbers :

- Gen. 7: 3-10. A pause of 7 days.
 12, 17. Rain 40 days.
 24. The waters prevailed 150 days: "at the end of the 150 days the waters were abated." 8: 3.

We must, therefore, arrange the times in this way :

40 days, to the 10th of the 2d month (A. M. 1656).

7 days suspense to the 17th day. The Flood begins. Noah enters the ark.

40 days rain.

110 days the waters prevail.

150 days, ending at the 16th of the 7th month. (17 Nisan, A. M. 1656.)

The year being lunar, the interval is in fact but 148 days, or it was on the 149th day current that the ark rested; but this discrepancy is of no moment.

8: 5. The waters decreased till the 10th month, 1st day; 72 days from the ark's resting.

Ver. 6. At the end of 40 days (10th day of 11th month, *i. e.* of the month afterward called *Ab*, the 5th month) Noah opened the window and sent forth the raven and dove.

Ver. 10. Seven days later the dove was sent forth the second time; and at the end of another week, the third and last time—24th of 11th month.

Ver. 13. On the first day of the new year (36 days after the departure of the dove) the face of the ground was dry.

Ver. 14. On the 27th of the second month Noah issues from the ark, after a sojourn of a lunar year and 10 days, or a *complete solar year*.

"Shem was 100 years old and begat Arphaxad two years after the Flood." 11: 10. If these two years are measured from

the beginning of the Flood, so that the birth of Arphaxad lies in the year 1658, one year after the egress from the ark, the Table then proceeds as follows :

- 1657. Noah issues from the ark, 27th of 2d month.
(October or November.)
- 1658. Birth of Arphaxad.
- 1693. Birth of Salah.
- 1723. Birth of Eber.
- 1757. Birth of Peleg. The earth divided in his days.
(239 years.) Babel, *Confusion of tongues*.
- 1787. Birth of Reu.
- 1819. Birth of Serug.
- 1849. Birth of Nahor.
- 1878. Birth of Terah.
- 1948. (Terah's eldest son is born.)
- 1996. Death of Peleg (239 years).
- 1997. Death of Nahor (148 years).
- 2006. Death of Noah (950 years).
- 2008. *Birth of Abraham.*
- 2026. Death of Reu (239 years).
- 2049. Death of Serug (230 years).
- 2083. Death of Terah : *Abraham departs to Canaan.*
- 2084. Abraham in Canaan—after in Egypt.
- 2085. Separation of Lot.
- 2086. The war at Sodom. Lot rescued.



THE MIRACLES OF CHRIST.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Miracles.	Places.	Reference.
Turns water into wine.....	Cana	John 2. 1-11.
Cures the nobleman's son of Capernaum	"	4. 46-54.
Causes a miraculous draught of fishes...	Sea of Galilee	Luke 5. 1-11.
Cures a demoniac.....	Capernaum	Mark 1. 22-28.
Heals Peter's wife's mother of a fever...	"	1. 30, 31.
Heals a leper.....	"	1. 40-45.
Heals the centurion's servant.....	"	Matt. 8. 5-13.
Raises the widow's son	Nain.....	Luke 7. 11-17.
Calms the tempest.....	Sea of Galilee	Matt. 8. 23-27.
Cures the demoniacs of Gadara.....	Gadara.....	8. 28-34.
Cures a man of the palsy.....	Capernaum	9. 1-8.
Restores to life the daughter of Jairus...	"	18, 19, 28-34.
Cures a woman diseased with a flux of blood	"	Luke 8. 43-48.
Restores to sight two blind men.....	"	Matt. 9. 27-31.
Heals one possessed with a dumb spirit	"	9. 32, 33.
Cures an infirm man at Bethesda.....	Jerusalem.....	John 5. 1-9.
Cures a man with withered hand.....	Judea.....	Matt. 12. 10-13.
Cures a demoniac.....	Capernaum	12. 22, 23.
Feeds miraculously five thousand.....	Decapolis	14; 15. 21.
Heals the woman of Canaan's daughter	Near Tyre	15. 22-28.
Heals a man who was dumb and deaf...	Decapolis	Mark 7. 31-37.
Feeds miraculously four thousand.....	"	Matt. 15. 32-39.
Gives sight to a blind man.....	Bethsaida.....	Mark 13. 22-26.
Cures a boy possessed of the devil.....	Tabor.....	Matt. 17. 14-21.
Restores to sight a man born blind.....	Jerusalem	John 9.
Heals a woman under an infirmity eighteen years.....	Galilee	Luke 13. 11-17.
Cures a dropsy.....	"	14. 1-6.
Cleanses ten lepers.....	Samaria.....	17. 11-19.
Raises Lazarus from the dead.....	Bethany	John 11.
Restores to sight two blind men.....	Jericho	Matt. 20. 30-34.
Blasts the fig-tree.....	Olivet.....	21. 18-22.
Heals the ear of Malchus.....	Gethsemane.....	Luke 22. 50, 51.
Causes the miraculous draught of fishes.	Sea of Galilee.....	John 21. 1-14.

THE MIRACLES RECORDED IN THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

Miracles.	Where wrought.	Recorded in
Peter heals a lame man.....	Jerusalem	Acts 3. 1-11.
Ananias and Sapphira struck dead.....	"	5. 1-10.
Apostles perform many wonders.....	"	5. 12-16.
Peter and John communicate the Holy Ghost.....	Samaria.....	8. 14-17.
Peter healeth Eneas of a palsy.....	Lydda.....	9. 33, 34.
—raiseth Tabitha, or Dorcas, to life.....	Joppa.....	9. 37-41.

Miracles.	Where wrought.	Recorded in
Peter delivered out of prison by an angel.....	Jerusalem	12. 7-17.
God smites Herod, so that he dies.....	"	12. 21-23.
Elymas, the sorcerer, smitten with blindness.....	Paphos	13. 7-11.
Paul Converted.....	Road to Damascus	9. 1-9.
—heals a cripple.....	Lystra	14. 8-10.
—casts out a spirit of divination.....	Philippi.....	14. 17, 18.
—and Silas's prison doors opened by an earthquake.....	Philippi.....	16. 25, 27.
—communicates the Holy Ghost.....	Corinth	19. 1-7.
—heals multitudes.....	"	19. 11, 12.
—restores Eutychus to life	Troas	20. 9-12.
—shakes off the viper.....	Melita	28. 3-7.
—heals the father of Publius, and others	"	28. 7-9.

THE PARABLES OF JESUS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Parables.	Places.	References.
Parable of the :		
Sower.....	Capernaum	Matt. 13. 1-23.
Tares.....	"	24-30-36-43.
Seed springing up imperfectly	"	Mark 4. 26-29.
Grain of mustard-seed.....	"	Matt. 12. 31, 32.
Leaven.....	"	13. 33.
Found treasure.....	"	13. 44.
Precious pearl.....	"	13. 45, 46.
Net.....	"	13. 47-50.
Two debtors.....	"	Luke 7. 36-50.
Unmerciful servant.....	"	Matt. 18. 23-35.
Samaritan.....	Near Jericho.....	Luke 10. 25-37.
Rich fool.....	Gallilee	12. 16-21.
Servants who waited for their Lord.....	"	12. 35-48.
Barren fig-tree.....	"	13. 6-9.
Lost sheep.....	"	15. 3-7.
Lost piece of money.....	"	15. 8-10.
Prodigal son.....	"	15. 11-32.
Dishonest steward.....	"	16. 1-12.
Rich man and Lazarus.....	"	16. 19-31.
Unjust judge.....	Paræa	18. 1-8.
Pharisee and Publican.....	"	18. 9-14.
Laborers in the vineyard.....	"	Matt. 20. 1-16.
Pounds.....	Jericho	Luke 19. 12-27.
Two sons.....	Jerusalem	Matt. 21. 28-32.
Vineyard.....	"	21. 33-46.
Marriage feast.....	"	22. 1-14.
The virgins.....	"	25. 1-13.
Talents.....	"	25. 14-30.
Sheep and the goats.....	"	25. 31-46.

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THE DISCOURSES OF JESUS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Discourses.	Places.	References.
Conversation with Nicodemus	Jerusalem	John 3. 1-21.
Conversation with woman of Samaria...	Sychar.....	4. 1-42.
Discourse in the Synagogue of Nazareth	Nazareth.....	Luke 4. 16-31.
Sermon upon the mount.....	"	Matt. 5; 7.
Instruction to the Apostles.....	Galilee	10.
Denunciations against Chorazin, etc.....	"	11. 20-24
Discourse on occasion of healing the infirm man.....	Jerusalem.....	John 5.
Discourse concerning the disciples plucking of corn on the Sabbath..	Judea.....	Matt. 12. 1-8.
Reputation of his working miracles by the agency of Beelzebub.....	Capernaum	12. 22-37.
Discourse on the bread of life.....	"	John 7.
Discourse about internal purity.	"	Matt. 15. 1-20.
Discourse against giving or taking offence, and concerning forgiveness of injuries.....	"	18.
Discourse at the feast of tabernacles....	Jerusalem	John 7.
Discourse on occasion of woman taken in adultery.....	"	8; 1. 2.
Discourse concerning the sheep.....	"	10.
Denunciations against the Scribes and Pharisees.....	Paræa	Luke 11. 29-36.
Discourse concerning humility and prudence.....	Galilee	14. 7-14.
Directions how to attain heaven.....	Paræa	Matt. 19. 16-30.
Discourse concerning his sufferings.....	Jerusalem	20. 17-19.
Denunciation against the Pharisees.....	"	23.
Prediction of the destruction of Jerusalem	"	24.
The consolatory discourse.....	"	John 15; 17.
Discourse as he went to Gethsemane....	"	Matt. 26. 31-36.
Discourse to the disciples before his ascension	"	28. 16-22.

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